IN THE CLAIMS

1. (Currently amended) A fiber optic video transmitter system, which comprises:

input means for receiving ~~a~~ an uncompressed digital video signal from a coaxial cable;

a cable equalizer for receiving and equalizing said digital video signal from said input means and producing an equalized signal;

a reclocker for receiving and synchronizing said equalized signal to a predetermined standard signal and outputting a first synchronized data signal;

a laser transmitter means for receiving said first synchronized data signal, and producing a laser beam carrying the resulting data signal; and

means for directing said resulting data signal into a fiber optic cable for transmitting said first synchronized data signal.

2.(original) The fiber optic video transmitter system according to claim 1 further including:

means for directing a second equalized signal from said cable equalizer;

a level detector for receiving said second equalized signal and detecting signal level;

means for directing signal level output from said level detector and means for directing a second synchronized data

signal from said reclocker to a data rate and lock encoder;

said data rate and lock encoder including means for receiving said detected signal level output and said second synchronized data signal and providing visible indica showing data rate and signal status.

3.(original) The fiber optic video transmitter system according to claim 2 wherein said visible indicia comprises a plurality of light emitting diodes.

4. (Original) The fiber optic video transmitter system according to claim 3 wherein a first set of said light emitting diodes comprises one light emitting diodes corresponding to each system data rate, and further including means for lighting a light emitting diode corresponding to the data rate in use.

5. (original) The fiber optic video transmitter system according to claim 3 wherein a second set of three of said light emitting diodes and further includes means for lighting diodes corresponding to signal level.

6. (original) The fiber optic video transmitter system according to claim 1 further including a power regulator for receiving 12 volt power and directing regulated 5 volt direct current power to other system components and further including visible indicia for indicating that power is on.

7. (Currently amended) A fiber optic video receiver system, which comprises:

input means for receiving ~~a~~ an uncompressed digital video signal from a fiber optic cable and outputting a corresponding electrical signal;

a reclocker for receiving and synchronizing said electrical signal to a predetermined standard signal and outputting a synchronized data signal; and

coaxial cable driver means for receiving said synchronized data signal and including means for directing said synchronized data signal into at least one coaxial cable.

~~8. (original) The fiber optic video receiver system~~ according to claim 7 further including:

means for directing a second synchronized signal from said reclocker;

a data rate and lock encoder for receiving said second equalized signal and producing an encoded data rate and lock signal; and

means for directing said encoded signal from said data rate and lock detector to a driver for producing visible indica showing data rate and signal status.

9.(original) The fiber optic video receiver system according to claim 7 further including a power regulator for receiving 12 volt power and directing regulated 5 volt direct current power to other components and further including visible indicia for indicating that power is on.

10.(original) The fiber optic video receiver system according to claim 8 wherein said visible indicia comprises a plurality of light emitting diodes.

11. (Original) The fiber optic video receiver system according to claim 10 wherein a first set of said light emitting diodes comprises one light emitting diodes corresponding to each system data rate, and further including means for lighting a diode corresponding to the data rate in use.

12. (Original) The fiber optic video receiver system according to claim 10 wherein a second set of three of said light emitting diodes and further includes means for lighting diodes corresponding to level of signal lock.

13. (Currently amended) A fiber optic video transmitter and receiver system for transmitting video signals over long distances, which comprises:

a fiber optic video transmitter which comprises:

input means for receiving ~~a~~ an uncompressed digital video signal from a coaxial cable;

a cable equalizer for receiving and equalizing said uncompressed digital video signal from said input means and producing an equalized signal;

a reclocker for receiving and synchronizing said equalized signal to a predetermined standard and outputting a first synchronized data signal;

a laser transmitter means for receiving said first synchronized data signal, and producing a laser beam carrying the resulting data signal; and

output means for directing said resulting data signal into a fiber optic cable for transmitting said first synchronized data signal; and

a fiber optic video receiver which comprises:

input means for receiving a digital video signal from said fiber optic cable and outputting a corresponding electrical signal;

a reclocker for receiving and synchronizing said electrical signal to a predetermined standard signal and outputting a synchronized data signal; and

coaxial cable driver means for receiving said synchronized data signal and including means for directing said synchronized data signal into at least one coaxial cable.

14. (Currently amended) The ~~A~~ fiber optic video transmitter and receiver system for transmitting video signals over long distances according to claim 13 wherein each of said fiber optic video receiver and transmitter further includes a power regulator for receiving 12 volt power and directing regulated 5 volt direct current power to other components and further including visible indicia for indicating that power is on.

15. (Original) The fiber optic video transmitter and receiver system for transmitting video signals over long distances according to claim 13 wherein said fiber optic video transmitter system further includes:

means for directing a second equalized signal from said cable equalizer;

a level detector for receiving said second equalized signal and detecting signal level;

means for directing signal level output from said level detector and means for directing a second synchronized data signal from said reclocker to a data rate and lock encoder;

said data rate and lock encoder including means for receiving said detected signal level output and said second synchronized data signal and providing visible indica showing data rate and signal status.

16. (Original) The fiber optic video transmitter and receiver system for transmitting video signals over long distances according to claim 13 wherein said visible indicia comprises a plurality of light emitting diodes.

17. (Original) The fiber optic video transmitter and receiver system for transmitting video signals over long distances according to claim 13 wherein said fiber optic video receiver further includes:

means for directing a second synchronized signal from said reclocker;

a data rate and lock encoder for receiving said second equalized signal and producing an encoded data rate and lock signal; and

means for directing said encoded signal from said data rate and lock detector to a driver for producing visible indica showing data rate and signal status.

18. (Original) The fiber optic video transmitter and receiver system for transmitting video signals over long distances according to claim 17 wherein said visible indicia comprises a plurality of light emitting diodes.

Claim Rejections under 35 USC §103

The examiner has rejected claims 1, 6, 7, 9, and 13, as unpatentable per Fukuda in view of Roberts.

The Examiner indicates that Fukuda teaches a fiber optic video transmitter at Column 2 lines 39-60.

First, Fukuda does not teach the combination of the use of coaxial with fiber optic in the transmission of video. However, Fukuda at lines 39-60 talks about the problems associated with the current art of either fiber optic systems, or, coaxial systems, for the transmission of compressed ADSL information. Fukuda does not teach the combination of transmitting an uncompressed digital video signal over a coaxial cable and then down a fiber optic cable. Under the summary of the invention, Fukuda teaches the use of a single transmission line to transmit compressed data in two directions, both downstream and upstream. The compression of the data and multiplexing is required to provide the two way communication on the single line and provide more downstream signal time than upstream. Further, during upstream broadcasting there cannot be any downstream broadcasting.

Fukuda does not teach or suggest the transmission of an uncompressed digital video signal down a coaxial cable and then down a fiber optic cable continuously. It would be incapable of communication of such a high bandwidth non compressed signal due to the provision of the upstream communication requirement and the stated need for compression.

Further, the Examiner seems to imply that Fukuda at column 1 lines 13-22 as teaching fiber combined optic and coaxial cabling to transmit video data using the synchronized signal with a laser transmitter and directing the resulting signal generated from the uncompressed digital video feed, into a fiber optic cable, as claimed by Applicant. In fact, Fukuda does not teach combining the cabling with fiber optic cable. At column 1 lines 17 Fukuda states that transmission lines include "a single optical fiber, (single)coaxial cable or a metallic two-wire cable" all in the singular sense. It teaches separating the three types rather than combining them. Fukuda goes on to further state that separation and singular use of one type of cable at line 24 to state that there are several methods for a full-duplex loop using a "single metallic two-wire cable".

As such Fukuda lacks any teaching of sending uncompressed, digital video signals, downstream from a coaxial cable through a fiber optic cable. Instead Fukuda teaches required data compression and the inability to send an uncompressed signal; two way communication with interruptions in both directions while the opposite communication is in operation; and the use of a single type of cable for two way communication. Fukuda teaches against Applicant's unique transmission of continuous uncompressed digital video, in one or a downstream direction with all the bandwidth available for that continuous uncompressed transmission, and also against the use of multiple types of

cable. It lacks elements and function of applicant's device in claims 1, 7, and 13 and dependant claims thereto.

Roberts also teaches a two direction communication system to carry telephone conversations and low bandwidth NTSC video feeds from broadcasters to subscribers from a central station. Instead of taking an uncompressed digital video signal off a coaxial line and transmitting it in a continuous signal downstream through a fiber optic cable, Roberts teaches just the opposite. Roberts teaches a two-way communication system which takes compressed telephonic data transmitted by two optical transmitters and low bandwidth NTSC video signals from a fiber optic feeder line to a distribution node where it is converted to coaxial cable transmission.

> "Obviousness cannot be established by combining the teaching of the prior art to produce the claimed invention, absent some teaching or suggestion supporting the combination. Under section 103, teachings of references can be combined only if there is some suggestion or incentive to do so. The prior art of record fails to provide any such suggestion or incentive." ***ACS Hospital Systems, Inc. v. Montefiore Hospital***, 221 USPQ 929, 932, 933 (Fed. Cir. 1984)

As noted above, Fukuda lacks any teaching of sending uncompressed, digital video signals, downstream from a coaxial cable through a fiber optic cable. It further teaches the use of this two-way interrupted in each direction, communication, down a single type of wire and lacks any teaching or incentive to to

change the type of cable and transmit uncompressed data downstream only to maximize bandwidth. Further Fukuda lacks any teaching or incentive for changing cable back to coaxial from the fiber optic as in claim 13.

Fukuda thus lacks any suggestion or incentive to combine its two-way, interrupted, single wire, compressed data system, with the system of Roberts which also is two way and converts from fiber optic to coaxial, backwards from Applicant's device. Neither does Roberts offer any teaching or suggestion of a combination with Fukuda's system.

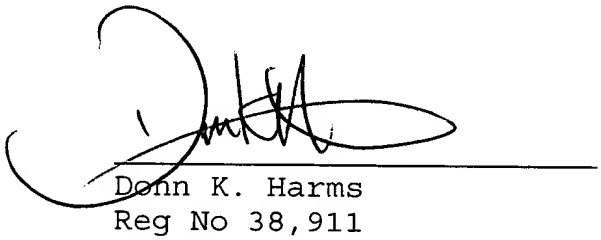
As such Applicant's claims 1, 7, and 13, and the other claims of the application which depend therefrom, should be allowable.

Final Remarks

The claims have been amended to more clearly define the original elements of the application as to patentable subject matter. The amended claims have been shown to contain elements lacking in the cited art, and the cited art has been shown to lack teaching or suggestion for the combination suggested by the Examiner. As such the claims should now be allowable.

Should the Examiner have any further questions or concerns the Examiner wishes to address by Examiner's amendment by telephone or otherwise, or should the Examiner have suggestions to more clearly define the subject matter of the claims to more clearly define the patentable subject matter, the Applicant's attorney would be most receptive to such.

Respectfully submitted,



Donn K. Harms
Reg No 38,911
Attorney for Applicant

12702 Via Cortina, Ste. 100
Del Mar, CA 9014
Tel: (858) 509-1400
Fax: (858) 509-1677